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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION

ENGLAND'S T. R.?

Churchill, the "young man in a hurry" of contem- allow England to feed herself. That view is at least porary British politics in which Churchill is compared to Theodore Roosevelt. But there is one very substantial difference between the two men, and its ation that the new Administration doubtlessly will source may be found in what we believe to be the consider and certainly cannot afford to ignore in any fact that whereas Roosevelt could have succeeded in English public life Churchill could never have succeeded here. Despite the rigors of the parliament bill, a peer or the son of a peer or a person directly related to a peer has still a fatal attraction for the kind of Englishman whose vision of the empire is bounded by the tupenny tube and Winston Spencer Churchill owes much to that fatuous habit. But comparing Churchill to Roosevelt is to lend a fresh point to the banality of all comparisons.

THE BRISTOW AMENDMENTS.

The two resolutions submitted to the Senate by the Hon. Joseph Little Bristow of Kansas for the amendment of the Constitution are neither as revolutionary nor as illusory as they may seem at first sight to conservative observation. When Congress adopts a law and the Supreme Court rules that law York, and the women and children who work in those "sweat shops" and the things that are made in those COL. GRACIE IS process where the authority of the said law is denied, we can see no danger to good government in giving the people a revisionary power. And where Congress persistently refuses to pass a measure recommended by the President it should be reasonable enough to refer that measure to a plebiscite of the people. The certain thing is that the machinery of Government must be made more readily responsive to the will of the people and the Constitution as it now exists is, virtually, inhibitory of such in-

LESSENING THE LAW'S DELAYS.

Congress should respond to President Taft's reto make rules of procedure in common law the same exercise in equity procedure.

Lately the Supreme Court has reformed its rules in equity to an extent that means a great saving of women and children engaged in mak time in litigation in the Federal trial courts. If it cigarettes for "the high-class trade." could reorganize the procedure on the common law side the results would be equally gratifying, not only as regards the Federal courts but in the influence and slept when they were not working. which the progressive measures of the Supreme Court will have on State tribunals.

law's delays a good beginning Mr. Taft has performed one of the substantial achievements of his Administration. He deserves thanks for what he has women and children were working on feathers. Four

The introduction of a bill in the Canadian parliament for the expenditure of \$35,000,000 on addi- father lay on a cot dying of tuberculosis. tional vessels for the British navy has a wider interest to this country than that native to it as a fine exhibition of loyalty to the empire. It touches intimately the course of statesmanship meditated by the Wilson Administration. It indicates a problem that will have to be faced in revising the tariff. The character of that problem is, virtually, inevitable. It is a problem that received no attention in the special session called by President Taft. And it is Once they earned \$1. a problem that has been ignored in the recent discussions of the tariff question

navy is in the first place an exhibition of empire are whipped to keep them awake. When they are patriotism. It means that all English-speaking peaple who live under the British flag are recognizing a larger common purpose. But that purpose can neither be expressed, nor realized, in parliamentary votes alone, and the Canadian movement is, without is true not only of the cases cited here, but of an doubt, only the forerunner to an agreement for pref- economic . condition that is general among the autonomous dependencies.

Now, preferential trade within the British empire means an adequate system of high protection against the rest of the world, and with Great Britain and her dependencies operating under a high tariff cannot afford to invoke the penalties that such a the problem of reducing our own tariff assumes a condition makes inevitable. new and, we think, an unexplored character.

Great Britain today is our largest single customer. Our exports to England are twice as great as they gram cigarettes for high-class trade" is impressive. are to any other country. In 1911 our exports to But that is because it needs no imagination to realize England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Brit- its meaning. ish South Africa exceeded one billion dollars. Our essentially friendly in their character. Our trade good reason why civilization should keep company with the British empire is the easiest trade we have with such industrial squalor. to handle. The identity of our language; the similarity of our methods of doing business; the his- traffic in helpless life.

torically parallel lines of our expansion; have all

been influential in producing that condition.
But our/commerce with Great Britain has grown to its present proportions because we have been export ing to a free trade country. If that country changes its tariff policy and becomes a protected country the volume of our exports will diminish. Also, cur own domestic economy will be affected in another direction if we, in turn, throw our home markets open to our protected competitors.

That English opinion is moving in the direction of preferential trade with her extensive dominions is historically certain. That movement was started by Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain. The increasing naval and military necessities of the empire; the long-continued demand for commercial preference by Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; the strengthening of the ties of race that had been dormant until the Boer war; all those influences have been pressing in one direction, and the end of that movement, in the words of Cecil Rhodes, is "a ring fence round the empire with a minimum wage for every man inside it."

The natural resources of Canada are great in some directions. The natural resources of Australia are as great as those of Canada in some directions and as varied as our own. It is by no means cer-A popular weekly newspaper publishes in its tain that the dissolution of her large landed estates current issue a character study of Winston Spencer and their dedication to intense culture would not scheme for tariff revision.

It was said once, and there was truth of a certain political character in the statement, that the tariff question was a "local issue." It is being said now that it is an issue which concerns the cost of living and the destruction of Trust monopoly. But it is developing from that assumption of its character into a fundamental world question, and the temper and understanding with which it is handled by our statesmanship may influence, in a vital way, the course of cur own future history.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

Some of the evidence given lately before the New York State Factories Commission is burdened with horror.

'sweat shops."

It is an old story to district visitors and settlemen workers; but it is a new story to the public. And it shows a condition that ought to be done away with

It is a cause in which there can be no excuse for delay. And we do not think that any court will cancel a legislative remedy on the ground that it takes away property "without due process of law."

Here are some of the cases brought before the Survivors of Ocean Disaster commission last Monday and it is, unfortunately, quite safe to take it for granted that they represent a condition general to the "outside" work in the tenement house districts.

There are more than 125,000 women and children quest for the grant of authority to the Supreme Court doing "sweat shop" work in those tenement houses. In one district where 182 "sweat shops" were as it has always since the beginning had the right to inspected there were people in seventy-nine of those places suffering from contagious diseases.

In some of those "sweat shops" there were women and children engaged in making "monogram"

'In one two-room "apartment" nineteen men women, and children did their work, ate their food.

regards the Federal courts but in the influence and slept when they were not working.

In the room of one tenement a mother and four children were engaged in running ribbons through the movement to end the abuses of the corset covers. In the same room the father lay

maintain herself in "subsistence wages." In the room in which she worked and slept and took her food her

The case of Mrs. Madilina Vitriani was put in evidence as being typical.

Mrs. Vitriani lives at 79 Sullivan street, which in the West Side dock-tenement district of New York. She has five children. The youngest of them is aged five years. They all work eighteen hours a day. Usually their combined labors bring them 50 cents a day. On rare occasions they earn 75 cents a day.

The children in these "sweat shops" often fall asleep from exhaustion. They are sometimes too This Canadian vote of \$35,000,000 for the British tired to work steadily. When they are sleepy they tired they are whipped to "speed them up."

The whippings are not punishment. They are merely an incentive to labor efficiency.

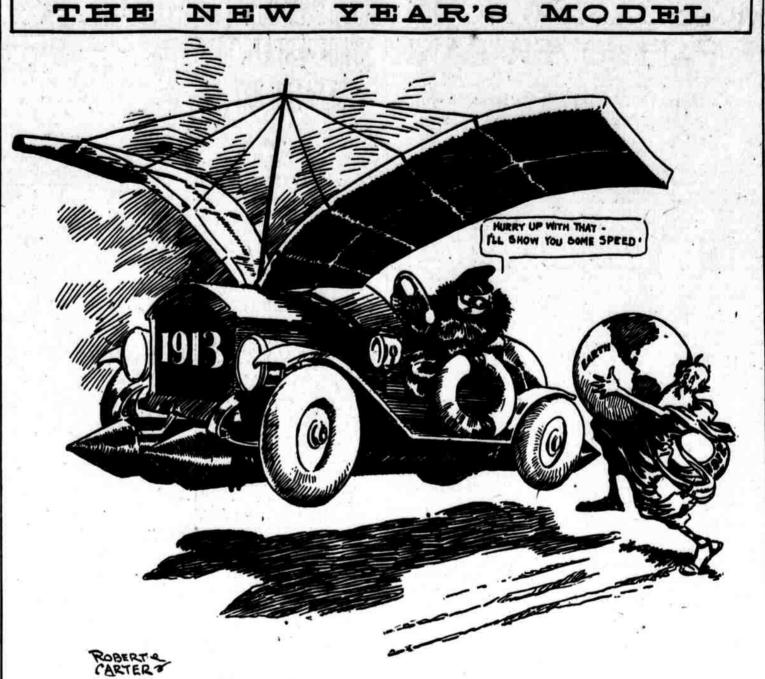
It seems incredible, but it happens to be true. erential trade between Great Britain and her great women and children engaged on "outside work" in the "sweat shops" of New York, and all outside work of this kind is sweat shop work.

And we think that the presentation of the facts should produce an immediate remedy. Civilization

The instance of the women and children working in the midst of contagion at the making of "mono-

Thousands of other cases may seem more remote commercial relations with the British empire are but they are actually just as intimate, and there is no

We should put an end to this whole shameful



Attend Funeral of Brave Man.

Col. Archibald Gracie's final wish that he be buried in the clothes he wore when rescued from the sinking Titanic was carried out when he was laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery, New York

city, yesterday.

The obsequies were held in Calvary church and among those present to pay the last tribute were many of his fellow survivors from the doomed liner, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edward W. Appleton, Mrs. J. B. Thay-er, and her son, J. B. Thayer, and Mrs.

J. J. Brown. Handsome Floral Gifts.

done, and in his latest effort he ought to have the hearty co-operation of Congress.

A young woman was found making dolls' clothing. She had to keep at it sixteen hours a day to maintain herself in "subsistence wages." In the room to Dutton, Mrs. William R. Pryor, General and Mrs. Ripley, Baron von Moutbe, of Dreeden; Mr. and Mrs. Eugency Pomeroy, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie Ogden and fan-

President Elect's Message. President-elect Woodrow Wilson sent

message of sympathy from Bermuda, and among scores of others received and among scores of others received, were those from Speaker Champ Clark. Postmaster General Hitchcock, Mrs. W. S. Schley, widow of Rear Admiral Schley, and many others. Mrs. Clinch Smith, with whose husband Colonel Gracie spent the last few minutes before the Titanic went down, had flowers sent by cable message from Paris. Colonel Gracie and Mr. Smith swam towards from the vessels but the latter perished.
The immediate relatives of Colone Gracie at the funeral were his widow and daughter, his sister, Miss Adeline Gracie, of Baltimore; Mrs. William Dailiba Dutton, sister of Mrs. Gracie, and Albert P. Schack, Mrs. Gracie's brother.

What's On the Program In Washington Today

Meeting, of Government Printing Of-fice Council, No. 211, National Union, Pythian Temple, tonight. Annual dance of the Alumni Association of the Business High School, the of the Business High School, the Raleigh, tonight. Monthly meeting of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, Chamber of Commerce rooms, Twelfth and F streets northwest, 7:30 p. m. Banquet of the Delta Tau Delta Fra-ternity, the Raleigh, tonight.

Amusements.

National—Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Belasco—Sothern and Marlowe in "As You Like It." 2 p. m.; "Hamiet." 8 p. m.—Robert Loraine in "Man and Superman," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Chase's—Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
p. m.
Poli's-Vaudeville.
Poli's-Vaudeville.
A Lucky Hoodoo," 2:15 cademy—A and 8:15 p. m. Casino—Vaudeville, Cosmos—Vaudeville

Buccaneers," 3:15 and

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY. The following assignments and trans-fers of officers of the cavalry arm fers of officers of the cavalry arm are announced:

Captain FRANK S. ARMSTRONG to to the Ninth Cavalry, December 5.

Captain SAMUEL B. ARNOLD to the Eighth Cavalry, December 5.

Captain Captain Cavalry, December 5.

Captain Captain Cavalry, December 6.

Captain WILLIAM D. CHITTY to the Fourth Cavalry, December 6.

Captain WILLIAM D. FORSYTH, Fifth Cavalry, from assignment to that regiment, Devember 6.

Captain WILLIAM D. FORSYTH, Fifth Cavalry, from assignment to the Fifth Cavalry, December 6.

Captain WILLIAM D. CONNELL to the Fifth Cavalry, December 5.

Captain PATRICK W. GUINEY to the Third Cavalry, December 5.

Captain PATRICK W. GUINEY to the Third Cavalry, December 5.

Captain FREDERICK J. HERMAN, Fifteenth Cavalry, transferred to the Fifteenth Cavalry, December 5.

Captain HAROLD P. HOWARD to the Fourteenth Cavalry, December 5.

Captain LEON B. KROMER to the Eleventh Cavalry, December 16.

Captain HENRY R. RICHMOND, Tenih Cavalry, transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry, December 11.

Caylain WALTER F. MARTIN, Ninth Cavalry, transferred to the Second Cavalry, to take effect December 5.

Captain MATTHEW E. HANNA, Ninth Cavalry, relieved from assignment to that regiment, December 6.

Captain JOSEPH E. CUSACK assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, December 6.

Captain JOSEPH E. CUSACK assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, December 6.

Captain JOSEPH B. Cusach Cavalry to the Second to the Seco

captain JOSEPH R. MCADREWS of the Sixth Cavalry, December 6.
Captain JOSEPH A. BARR. Sixth Cavalry relieved from assignment to that regiment, December 5.
Captain JAMES S. PARKER to the Fourth Cavalry, December 5.
Captain LANNING PARSONS to the Ninth Cavalry, December 5.
Captain SAMUEL MCP. RUTHER-FORD to the Tenth Cavalry, December 16.
Captain BAMUEL MCP. RUTHER-FORD to the Fifth Cavalry, December 16.
Captain THEODORE B. TAYLOR to the Fifth Cavalry, December 11.
Captain WARREN W. WHITSIDE to the Fiftheenth Cavalry, December 16.
First Lieutenant WILLIAM A. AUSTIN to the Tenth Cavalry, December 16.
First Lieutenant MOSS L. LOVE to the Eleventh Cavalry, December 16.
First Lieutenant JAMES A. MARS.
Second Cavalry, transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, December 11.
First Lieutenant HENRY J. REILLY, Third Cavalry, transferred to the Fiftheenth Cavalry, December 13.

Bixth Cavairy, December II.

First Lieutenant HENRY J. REILLY,
Third Cavairy, transferred to the
Fifteenth Cavairy, December I3.

First Lieutenant ARTHUR H. WILBON, Bixth Cavairy, relieved from
assignment to that regiment, December I5.

First Lieutenant KERR T. RIGGS to
the Tenth Cavairy, December 6.

First Lieutenant ORLANDO C.
TROXEL, Tenth Cavairy, relieved
from assignment to that regiment,
December 5.

First Lieutenant HOWARD C. TATUM
to the Thirteenth Cavairy, December 5.

The name of each of the officers hereinafter specified is removed from the
list of detached officers, to take effect on the date indicated:
Captain CONRAD S. BABCOCK, Cavairy, December 10.
Captain CONRAD S. BABCOCK, Cavairy, December 10.
Captain CONRAD S. BABCOCK, Cavairy, December 10.
Captain EWING E. BOOTH, Cavairy,

alry, December 10. Captain EWING E. BOOTH, Cavalry, Captain EWING E. BOUTH, Cavalry,
December 15.
Captain JOHN W. CRAIG, Cavalry,
December 16.
Captain WILLIAM J. GLASGOW, Cavairy, December 10.
Captain EDGAR A. SIRMYER, Cavairy, December 15.
Captain DANIEL VAN VOORRIS, Cavairy, December 16.
First Lieutenant ROBERT McC. BECK,
ir. Cavalry, December 10.

First Lieutenant ROBERT McC. BECK, ir. Cavairy, December 10.
First Lieutenant NATHANIEL M. CARTMELL, Cavairy, December 12.
First Lieutenant ISAAC S. MARTIN, Cavairy, December 10.
First Lieutenant ALLAN M. POPE, Cavairy, December 10.
First Lieutenant HENRY C. PRATT, Cavairy, December 15.
First Lieutenant INNIS P. SWIFT, Cavairy, December 15. Cavalry, December 15.
Cavalry, December 15.
Captain BABCOCK, assigned to the Tenth Cavalry.
Captain BOOTH, assigned to the Beventh Cavalry.
Captain Cavalry.
Captain CRAIG, assigned to the Cavalry.

enth Cavalry.
Captain CRAIG, assigned to the Twelfth Cavalry.
Captain GLASGOW, assigned to the Fifteenth Cavalry.
Captain SRMYER, assigned to the Ninth Cavalry.
Captain VAN VOORHIS, assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry.
Lieutenant BECK, assigned to the Second Cavalry. Lyceum-"Lady Buccaneers," 2:15 and Lieutenant CARTMELL, assigned the Third Cavalry.

B. E. CARTMELL, assigned the Third Cavalry.

Lieutenant MARTIN, assigned to the Fifteenth Cavalry.
Lieutenant POPE, assigned to the Eleventh Cavalry.
Lieutenant PARTT, assigned to the First Cavalry.
Lieutenant SWIFT assigned to the Sixth Cavalry.
The name of each of the officers hereinafter specified is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect on the date indicated:
Captain JULIAN R. LINDSEY, Fiftenth Cavalry, December 16.
Captain EVAN H. HUMPHREY, Seventh Cavalry, December 16.
Captain HENRY W. PARKER, Tenth Cavalry, December 16.
Captain DAVID H. BIDDLE, Sixth Cavalry, December 11.
Captain FRANK O. WHITLOCK, Fourteenth Cavalry, December 16.
First Lieutenant WILLIAM W. EDWARDS, JR., Tenth Cavalry, December 16.
First Lieutenant EMMETT R. HAR-

WARDS. JR., Tenth Cavalry, December 16.

First Lieutenant EMMETT R. HARRIS, Eleventh Cavalry, December 16.

First Lieutenant GEURGE H. HAIRD.

Eleventh Cavalry, December 11.

First Lieutenant ROY W. HOLDERNESS, Sixth Cavalry, December 11.

First Lieutenant CHARLES S. HOYT.

Fifteenth Cavalry, December 11.

First Lieutenant RUDOLPH E. SMY
BER, Fifteenth Cavalry, December 12.

First Lieutenant HORACE N. MUNRO, First Cavalry, relieved from as
signment to that regiment, December 15.

NAVY.

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MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

AUVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Utah, Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, Georgia, Illinois, at Hampton Roads; Hector, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Buffalo, at San Juan del Sur; Villalobos, at Shanghai; Rainbow, at Hongkong, atled—Elcano, from Siakwan for cruise on the Yangtse; Des Moines, from Port Arkansas, Tex., for Port Arthur, Tex.

Here's a Book

Interesting not only as a kind of auto biography but as a social and political study as well, "My Friends at Brook Farm," by John Van Der Zee Sears, contains glimpses into the lives of many people of note. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, and Nathaniel Hawthorne all having been connected more or less closely with the author's life. An excellent idea of contemporary literature at the time of Greeley is to be had, all through the very pleasant medium of the account of the school days of a little Dutch-English boy at Brook Farm. First signs of kinder garten education were seen at this tangible expression of some of the tangible expression of some of the socialistic principles about which we wrangle today, and it was at this time that the last traces of Dutch settlement in New England began to disappear. The Brook Farm Association (though in all probability this might be denied) was the seed, the nucleus from which process such opportunity that have been proportionally the seed. was the seed, the nucleus from which grew such organisations which have today found expression in the rather doubtfully successful school, home, and workshops of a certain Fra.

There are several photographs and drawings, and the publishers are Desmond Fitzgerald, Inc., of New York.

ISEES WALL STREET CONSP!RACY IN NEV

Street and the people, over Governmen money versus corporation currency. It is over whether control of the public currency shall be public or private. "I find here many patriotic Demo-C.; to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign FRANK SLINGLUFF, detached Hannibal; to treatment Navai Hospital, Bosmton, Mass.

Passed Assistant Burgeon H. P. HULL, to Navai Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash, December 21, 1912.

Assistant Surgeon A. B. DAVIDSON, detached Pacific Torpedo Flotilla; to Glacier.

Pay Inspector T. H. HICKS, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., as general store keeper, January 2, 1913.

Paymaster F. P. SACKETT, detached Navy Yard, New York; to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Paymaster H. H. PALMER, detached Prairie; to Receiving Ship at Philadelphia, Pa.

Technology to the people, but there are many reactionary influences in and out of Congress, determined to take from the Government and put into the hands of private interests agreat monopoly of financial interests and credit of the people, and to take from the Government and the sample of the payer and the sample of the payer are an many peculions in behalf of the people, but there are many reactionary influences in and to take from the Government and to take from the Government and to take from the Government and the sample of the people, but the sample in the sample of the people, but the sample in the sample of the people, but the sample in the sample of the sample of take from the Government and the sample o crats trying to form real currency there are many reactionary influences in and out of Congress, determined to take from the Government and put into the hands of private interests a great monopoly of financial interests and credit of the people, and to create a real money trust."

Declaring that, although he believed the Aldrich plan was "dead," Crozier said the people should watch closely and said the people should watch closely and suspiciously any monetary reform proposed in Congress.

"The money question will be the big issue of the next campaign," he continued. "If Democracy takes a progressive stand and passes sound, constructive banking laws, providing complete control of currency by a public institution, absolutely owned and controled by the people through their Government, that party is likely to stay in power indefinitely. But if it is false or attempts to compromise between progressives and reactionaries on the currency question, they will be permanently wrecked."

Y. M. C. A. Club to Debate American Jury System

Amendments to the present American

Temple congregation, nonsectarian, will be addressed by Evangelist Sturgeon,

W.LS N'S STAAD ON SHERMAN ACT GIVES LEADERS ANX:ETY

Policy of Unusual Importance on Account of U.P. Merger Decision.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

Woodrow Wilson's policy in the mat-ter of enforcing the Sherman act is suddenly become the subject of highly interested speculation in political and business sircles, because of the Union Pacific merger decision. The decision is expected to strengthen the demands both for and against the

The decision is expected to strengthen the demands both for and against the modification of that act. In Washington legislative circles, the opinion prevails that no change of the law is likely to be enacted during the extraordinary session of Congress. That it will be pressed upon the consideration of Congress at the long session, opening a year hence, is regarded as certain.

Meantime, the policy of the new Administration is a matter of vastly greater concern than it has been heretofore, because of the momentous results that might follow a rigorous campaign of enforcement of the law.

Sees Danger to Raitreads.

Sees Danger to Railroads. Members of the big law and com-merce committees of Congress have

Members of the big law and commerce committees of Congress have been anxious to get complete texts of the Union Pacific decision, in order to inform themselves in detail as to the latest construction and application given to the law. Beyond this, there has been interested inquiry as to what anti-trust cases are pend ng, in which the decisions may be expected to follow the very literal lines laid down in the Harriman opinion.

An official of the Interstate Commerce Commission pointed out today that many of the important railroad systems of the country would be in danger of dismemberment if prosecutions should be instituted against them and the same construction applied to them that has been enforced in the latest great anti-trust railroad action. "If the court nad been disposed to make any concessions to the rule of reason," said this official, "it might well have sustained the circuit court in this case. Evidently it proposes to be very literal in these cases. The published reports of the opinion con tain some sentences pointing out that while competition cannot be enforced, it is possible to prevent the doing of those things which would tend to prevent competition, and that that is the purpose of the law. This is a very suggestive observation.

Speculation Over New Haven.

Speculation Over New Haven.

CONSPIRACY IN NEW

MONEY TRUST BILL

"Mr. Harriman never wanted to control the Bouthern Pacific, that was not necessary to his plans of developing the Union Pacific. What he did want was to control the Central Pacific, for that road afforded him his connection from Ogden to the south Pacific coast. But he could not get the Central Pacific without taking the whole Southern Pacific estimates that will be could not get the Central Pacific without taking the whole Southern Pacific estimates that will be could not get the Central Pacific without taking the whole Southern Pacific estimates that will be could not get the Central Pacific without taking the whole Southern Pacific estimates that will be the could not get the Central Pacific without taking the whole Southern Pacific estimates that will be the could not get the Southern Pacific estimates that will be the 'as a wall Street to repert.

Warning that there is a Wall Street conspiracy to foist a "Money trust our-rency bill" on the Democrats in "a sugar coated disgulae," which will make it appear innocent, was sounded today by Afred O. Crosier, of Cincinnati, by Afred O. Crosier, "Mr. Harriman never wanted to con-trol the Southern Pacific; that was not

See Change in the Reading. "Recently the New Haven has been more actively reaching out for Western business. Moreover, it is reported that some arrangement has been made be-

tween the New Haven and the New York Central, by which the New Haven gets a voice in the control of the Bosgets a voice in the control of the Boston and Albany road. Since that property was leased by the New York Central it has not been a profitable investment, and report is that the New Haven and New York Central have agreed on some plan of joint control, in the interest of the road's traffic, and at the same time calculated to protect the New Haven's general monopoly of the New England situation."

The general feeling in Washington is that the next big anti-trust case will be against the New Haven combination. There is already pending against the Reading system a Federal suit, and the Union Pacific decision has been accepted by authorities on this subject as indicating that a sweeping rearrangement of Reading affairs will be required. The Reading company holds the securities of the Reading railroad, controls the Central of New Jersey and vast coal properties. About ten years ago the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lake Shore roads acquired nearly but afterward disposed of a considerable part of it.

Question As Te Pennsylvania.

Question As To Pennsylvania. Another railway organization that is brought under inquiry is the At-lantic Coast Line. The Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut owns a majority of the stock of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad company, and also a majority of stock of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Under the rule laid down in the Union Pacific case,

Amendments to the present American jury system will be the subject for discussion by the Y. M. C. A. Debating Club tonight. The question is: "Resolved, that the requirement for unanimity of verdict should be eliminated from the jury system in civil cases, substitution therefor being made by a requirement of consent by three-fourths of the jurors." The affirmative will be upheld by H. C. Richardson and H. H. Wilhoyt, and the negative by P. P. Marie and W. Jeanette.

Evangelist Will Talk

To Non-Sectarians

The newly organized Washington Temple congregation, nonsectarian, will

Woman Writer Coming.

A visit to Washington will be made by Mme. Charlotte de Gollere Davenport, of Boston, early next year. She is engaged in writing a story dealing with American conditions at present, and is a American conditions at linguist of great attains